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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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to subscribers at 400 Western
and Southwestern points at
15 CENTS A WEEK.

VOL. XXXIV.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

NO. 2.

THE Great Sale of PURE Solid Silver TEA Spoons, Thimbles and Quadruple Silver-Plated ICE Pitchers
Now in Progress,
And giving the Most Unqualified Satisfaction to each Purchaser at the
LOWEST-PRICED HOUSE in AMERICA! 4th and Locust.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO. 1,000
Sets of Pure Solid Silver TEA SPOONS at **\$5**
4TH & LOCUST. 4TH & LOCUST.

Quadruple Silver-Plated ICE PITCHER AT \$5.00 EACH
(BUY IMMEDIATELY, AS THERE ARE NOT OVER 100 IN STOCK.)
All stamped
Mermod, Jaccard & Co.,
And are guaranteed
Quadruple-Plate. And they
are elegant.

DIAMONDS!
We have over 200 designs of Ice-Pitchers in stock, all of which are offered at such low prices that they can not be duplicated in America. We ask you to come and see.
Mermod, Jaccard & Co.,
Quadruple-Plate. And they are elegant.



BLANCK & BRO.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK IS USED FOR SHOPS.
Don't fail to Examine Our
PARLOR EASELS.
Of all Grades and Designs in
MAHOGANY. Engraved White Holly. EBONY. SOLID WALNUT.
With Picture and Music Pockets, Extension Tops and Adjustable Rests.
GUERNSEY FURNITURE CO., 304, 306, 308 LOCUST ST., Between 3d and 4th.

VARNEY CARRIAGE COMPANY, PANIC PRICES!
2009 to 1017 MORGAN STREET,
Manufacturers of STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES of all styles and descriptions.
50,000 pounds Hercules Dynamite Powder at \$30.
10,000 kegs Dupont's Blasting Powder, at \$1.50.
6,000 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder, at \$3.
4,000 kegs Dupont's Gun Powder, at \$2.50.
\$200,000 worth of Ammunition at cut rates.
Remington-Union Loading Guns, list, \$70; net, \$25.
Celt's Breech-Loading Guns, list, \$120; net, \$75.
10 W. & C. Scott & Sons' Premier Guns, list, \$250; net, \$200.
10 W. & C. Scott & Sons' Breech-Loading Guns, list, \$250; net, \$200.
Bicycles—Budget, \$175; Otto, \$65; Otto, \$55; Acme, \$7.50.
Bicycles—Cat, with Carriage, \$35; Winchester, \$18.50; Stevens, \$18.
Fishing Tackle—California Rods, \$10; Reel, \$5.
Leisure Base Ball, \$1; Mask, \$1.50; Dunslop, \$1.50.
Sea Grass Hammock, white, \$1.00; Cotton Hammock, \$1.
Per 1,000, Clay Pigeons, \$15; Glass Balls, \$9.
1,000 Breech-Loading, Double Guns, Giant Grip, \$10.

E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO.,
400, 402 & 404 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

NAIL NIPPERS.
We have a large assortment of Fine 4-Seated Rock-aways, suitable for family and physician's use, which we will sell, regardless of cost, for the next ten days.
Every vehicle our own make and guaranteed. Unsurpassed by any manufacturer in the United States. We defy competition in price and quality. Call and examine before purchasing. N. B.—Old work taken in exchange at actual value; no double prices for same and added to the price of new work.
A. J. JORDAN, 612 Washington Avenue.

VANE-CALVERT PAINT CO.'S READY MIXED PAINTS.
Absolutely Pure. Guaranteed to be the Best Paints in the United States. For Sample Card and Price-List address VANE-CALVERT PAINT CO., 612 N. Main St.

LATEST EDITION.

"RUN IN."

An Alleged Southern Colonel Makes It Lively for Gotham Storekeepers.

The Sick Operations of Col. Daniel S. Ward, Who, Twenty Years Ago, Conspired to Burn the New York Hotels—Scores of Victims.

New York, June 25.—Col. Daniel S. Ward, the Southern gentleman who was "run in" by the Mercer street police on Monday night, on a charge of disorderly conduct, spent last night in a cell at police headquarters, with half a score of complaints as a reward for his arrest. He is a man of about 40 years of age, of medium height, with a fair complexion, and a military bearing. He is a native of Georgia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was captured by the Mercer street police on Monday night, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and spent last night in a cell at police headquarters. He is a man of about 40 years of age, of medium height, with a fair complexion, and a military bearing. He is a native of Georgia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was captured by the Mercer street police on Monday night, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and spent last night in a cell at police headquarters.

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THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF MISS PHINKHAM

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.
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JOHN McCULLOUGH.

The Afflicted Tragicomedian's Relapse Into an Irritable and Unreasonable Condition.

Sudden Departure From the Servant House for a Visit to Danbar, Pa.—Tumultuous, the Servant, Unable to Control His Master—The Tragicomedian in Philadelphia, Watched by Friends.

Tyranny and Coercion.

The miserable existence of William Hill, a servant of John McCullough, is a story of tyranny and coercion. McCullough, a famous tragicomedian, has been in Philadelphia for some time, and his servant, William Hill, has been the subject of much public interest. Hill is a man of about 30 years of age, of medium height, with a fair complexion, and a military bearing. He is a native of Georgia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was captured by the Mercer street police on Monday night, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and spent last night in a cell at police headquarters. He is a man of about 40 years of age, of medium height, with a fair complexion, and a military bearing. He is a native of Georgia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was captured by the Mercer street police on Monday night, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and spent last night in a cell at police headquarters.

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THE CITY HALL

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**The Dean Investigating Committee
Makes Little Progress—The De
Roll—Municipal Notes and Goss**

At noon to-day the bids were opened in Ma

The bonds are issued to pay the claim of the St. Louis Gas Light Company for gas consumed in public lamps between the years 1877 and 1878. The city during that period suspended payment for public lighting, and, in consequence of litigation, the Supreme Court decreed that payment in full must be made. The issue of these bonds does not increase the debt of the city. It changes a floating debt into a bonded obligation, the volume of city indebtedness remaining the same.

Those who were present besides the Mayor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Acting President of the Council, Commodore Smith, the Mayor's Secretary, J. W. Donaldson, of the firm of Donaldson & Co.; J. H. Dieckman, of the firm of Wernse & Dieckman;

The Mayor announced the bids as follows:

Wernse & Dickman bid for the whole number bonds, at 4 per cent interest per annum, \$1,000 each bond; to be delivered in New York.

Wernse & Dickman bid for the whole number bonds, at 3½ per cent each bond.

The Laclede Bank bid for the whole number bonds, at 3½ per cent each bond.

The bids of Kohl & Co., being the highest, were accepted and were approved by the committee on Ways and Means at a special session last afternoon.

There were no bids for bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent but the rate was considered by the Mayor, Comptroller and City Counselor as eminently satisfactory.

Bids from the city to be furnished by St. Louis bonds are quoted below at par, Cincinnati prices at par, while St. Louis stands about one-half cent west of New York, with a quotation

afternoon to open the bids for cleaning the grass-wood and asphalt streets. The lowest bid was made by the City of St. Louis for \$100 per square foot. The second lowest bid was made by the Improved Street Sprinkling Company, who bid 87 cents per square foot. The third lowest bid was made by the Fruin, Bambrick & Co., who bid 87 cents per square foot. The bid of the former was accepted. As the proposition for street-cleaning purposes, however, is much reduced, it is probable that the funds will be exhausted before the year really expires. The work will be done by the sweeping machines.

TERRITORY ON EQUALIZATION.

City Counselor Bell and Comptroller Cameron will seek a hearing at Jefferson City tomorrow before the State Board of Equalization on the subject of adjusting taxable values. Referring to

In this case, Mr. Stone, for some time before the trial, had been in communication with George C. Collins, a well known and experienced Marquette and Lake Superior land agent, in connection with the assessment of railroad property, and the assessment of realty in the town of Marquette. Mr. Collins, in February, 1888, wrote Mr. Stone, and in the letter said: "I presume the whole matter can be discussed with you, and I will be glad to present the matter before the Board to-morrow."

Water Gas men and they were disgusted at situation. The matter will have to be strai-

Fanny Crawford, a colored girl 13 years of age, was committed to the House of Refuge this morning by order of the Mayor. The application made by the girl's mother who complained it was incorrigible and refused to stay at Officer Boland said that the girl made a practice of associating with bad women and hoodlums congregated under the Jefferson avenue bridge.

John I. Bloss, 1111 Franklin avenue, has fined \$25 in the Police Court for using a measure. Inspector Halley prosecuted.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Street Commissioner has appointed Wanless, Jr., as draughtsman and M. K. Br over seer of construction. The appointments have been approved.

the management of the City Hospital, adjourned until this afternoon in order that opinion of the City Counselor might be obtained upon the question of jurisdiction. His letter published in yesterday's Post-Dispatch was read when the Committee re-assembled. After some discussion the Committee decided to go on with the investigation.

J. P. Garesche appeared in support of the club. Dr. Dean's representatives asked that they be furnished with the names of the witnesses upon whom Mr. Garesche relied to prove the charges. They agreed to do from day to day, and after further discussion the committee decided to testimony next Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

The Safe Burglary Trial Progresses
Other Items of Interest.
The trial of Thomas Duffy was resumed this morning in the Circuit Court. County Recorder Dennis J. Canty, who was City Clerk of the city of Chicago, was the prosecutor.

was placed on the witness stand on the
ring of the trial. Mr. T. A. Canty, the
City Clerk, who was acting as his in-
terpreter, when the vault was broken open a
money extracted, was also recalled, and
questioned at length by the defendant's lawyers.

what happened the next morning when the robbery was discovered, but his statement did not vary in any particular from previous testimony. Thomas Duffy, the assassin, was then placed on the stand, and his testimony substantially as follows: "On the night in question I was standing on the south side of Broad

hat direction myself, I told him that I would walk a portion of the distance with him. He would then point out the street which he recommended me to show him. We walked east on Broad Collinsville Avenue and thence north on Collinsville Avenue to the East St. Louis Bank, where I pointed out to him the way to Summit Avenue.

stranger at the East St. Louis Bank I walked
Missouri avenue to Mike Walsh's saloon where
I had a couple of drinks. From there I went
to Shea's saloon on Fourth street, opposite the
Hall where I had a couple more drinks, and
unwell I concluded I would go home and rest.
Before going to my house, however, I went
down to the Baker Street station and

The lookout in case anything should turn up at this point Judge Watts adjourned court at 6 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the defendant was again placed on the stand to conclude testimony. The route which Duffy says he went with the stranger is the same which Clark says they took, but Clark says that the man went to Lyons' blacksmith shop, which is the

mony is finished the defense will, in all probability, rest the case, and the arguments will then be made by the prosecution. The arguments for the defense will be made by H. Halbert, James Hay, Edward S. Thomas, William Winkelman, while Robert and Messrs Marshall McDonald and Cornelius Brides of St. Louis, will argue in behalf of the prosecution. The case will very likely be given over to the jury.



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. FULTON, President.

(Printed at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., at second-class matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

Subscribers to the Post-Dispatch who contemplate leaving the city during the summer will receive their paper as usual if they will leave the new address at this office or give it to the carrier.

The railroad companies have escaped taxation for another year, but we are very sure that the State Board of Equalization will not escape public notice.

Will there be any equalization of the railroad assessments this year? No, not this year. Some other year—perhaps.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Thursday, June 25, 1885.

Consul upon his former sovereign, when the latter would rather not receive him, and has an old indictment pending against him.

Mr. BAYARD will gradually learn that foreign ministers and consuls must be appointed with reference to something besides "intelligence" and political services past or prospective.

It was not a bright idea to appoint KERRY as Minister to Italy after his appointment as Minister to Austria had been revoked at the request of the Italian Government.

The relations between the two governments made it delicate, if not impolitic, for Austria to accept him as a person gratia after Italy had objected to him on account of his denunciation of Victor Emmanuel and his imprisonment of the rights of the present King to rule in Rome.

In flinging Mr. KERRY back to BAYARD's hands, the Austrian Government therefore drops a graceful courtesy to King HUMBERT, and manages to kill two birds with one stone, as it were, while keeping the real Austrian objection to Mr. KERRY in the background.

One of the exciting and troublesome issues of the time in Austria-Hungary just now is the law invalidating all marriages between Catholics and Jews.

One such marriage under a special dispensation from the Pope has but recently shaken Austrian politics from center to circumference.

Mr. HAYARD must have been ignorant of this fact, or Vienna would have been the last place to which he would have thought of sending, as American Minister, a Catholic whose wife is a Jewess.

The objections to Mr. KERRY, and the fact that he is a Jew, were so numerous that his appointment will be revoked without any reference at all to this delicate subject.

The dryness of New York say that the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals, declaring the prohibition of oleomargarine manufacture beyond the power of the State Legislature, was the result of a bogus suit, gotten up by the bogus butter men and pressed through the courts in an ex parte way, so as to secure a decision against the validity of the law upon a distorted presentation of the facts.

The dairy interest will, therefore, bring other suits to reopen the question, and will appeal to the United States Supreme Court if the final decision of the New York Court of Appeals should be still against the power of the Legislature to prohibit and punish the manufacture of bogus butter.

What hope there is in an appeal to the United States Supreme Court we cannot very clearly see. The fact that other State Legislatures have exercised such power, with the approval of their State Supreme Courts, and that such laws have consequently been applied as valid by the United States Circuit Court in Missouri, for instance, can have little bearing on the New York case. The limitations laid upon a State Legislature's power by the State Constitution, as defined by the settled interpretations of the State's court of last resort, are always adopted by the United States Court. It is only when there are conflicting interpretations or decisions of the State's highest judicial authority that the United States Supreme Court undertakes to decide for itself the question whether a State law is in conflict with the State Constitution or not. If the New York Court of Appeals adheres to its decision that the New York Legislature has not the power which is conceded to the Missouri Legislature by our State Supreme Court, the United States Courts will simply accept the New York decision as they have accepted the Missouri decision, as the final settlement of the question for the jurisdiction concerned.

The Old Slave States in the Union Army.

From the New York Evening Post.

Turning to the old slave States, the first discovery which we make is the amazing one that Delaware furnished a larger number of troops to the Union army in proportion to her available population than any other State, in any part of the country. This is so contrary to accepted ideas that the average Northern Republican would pronounce it a mistake to mention it. But the figures leave no room for doubt. Delaware had in 1860 only 13,775 white males between the ages of sixteen and forty-five; she sent 13,670 men into the Union army, which equalled 74.6 per cent. of the white males of that age. The next best was Virginia, which furnished 64.4 per cent; Vermont and Massachusetts 63 per cent; Rhode Island, 61; Illinois and Ohio, 60; Kansas, 59; and Indiana, 58.

The other border States did nearly as well. Maryland had 10,719 white males of army age, and 9,312 of them did service for the Union, or almost exactly 86 per cent. Kentucky had 120,000 men to call upon, and 70,000, or nearly 58 per cent, responded. Missouri had 102,781 white males, and 59,100 of them did service for the Union, or 57.5 per cent. It is almost 67 per cent. How nearly Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri came to making their contributions to the Union army as large proportionately as the North may be seen from the fact that the same percentage of troops to white males which New Hampshire furnished would have required of them about 500,000 men, while they actually furnished 390,128. West Virginia did not fall behind. She had 10,719 white males, and 59,100 of them did service for the Union, or 57.5 per cent. Even Tennessee, one of the States which actually seceded, furnished no less than 31,099 men to the Union army. Altogether these half dozen States contributed 313,388 men, or 57.5 per cent of the white males of the Union, while 25,040 came from other Southern States, making a grand total of 338,427 from that part of the country in which slavery had existed.

It thus appears that almost one-eighth of the Union army came from the South, and it is hardly too much to say that the National cause could not have triumphed without this help. The struggle was terribly long and hard as it turned out, but with considerably more than 300,000 men taken from the South to fight for the Union, it is not surprising that the Federal Government, the success of the Federal Government, could hardly have been helped for.

The Railroad Problem.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The recent airing of the transportation question in this city before the Senatorial Committee developed many facts which are of great interest. The fact of the interminable discussion of the problem by railroad men, as reported in the columns of the daily press for years past. About the only point which they agree in showing, but carefully avoid stating, is that the railroad managers of the country are striving to defend and perpetuate a false system of political economy in the confusion of one of the most important interests of the community.

The men who manage the business seem to consider that their duty includes the enforcement of two fundamental principles, to-wit: That each kind of traffic shall pay all that it will bear, and that each kind of traffic shall be protected by the Government. That is not bound to thrust him as a United States

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Thursday, June 25, 1885.

the suspicious-minded existence of a personal motive, therefore, when it interfered with the competition the former was not to be considered.

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